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DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.
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QUININE WINE.
GUARANTEED of full strength, and made according to the directions of the British Pharmacopoeia. Per bottle, 5s.
QUININE AND IRON TONIC.
The Iron in this preparation is in a form and chemical condition easily broken up and assimilated by the blood. In this form, combined with Quinine, it makes a powerful, stimulating and strengthening Tonic, which speedily removes the cause of so many distressing symptoms, arising from nervous and muscular debility.
It is a certain cure for neuralgia, dizziness, chills and malarial fevers. Per bottle, 5s. 6d. and 1s.

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This preparation contains all the virtues which belong to Sarsaparilla itself, and which have raised that medicine to the deservedly highest estimation in the medical world, as a sustaining, purifying tonic. It has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. Thereby removing pimples, blotches, and other skin troubles from whatever cause arising. Per bottle, 1s. 5s. and 2s. 7s.

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This preparation is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered. It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, and the addition of the Iodide will be found to greatly enhance the curative properties of the Sarsaparilla as a Blood Purifier.
It is recommended in all cases requiring treatment for Secondary Symptoms, and in Scrofulous or other diseases of the skin. Per bottle, 1s. 5s. and 2s. 7s.
Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old lauded Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.
The same being specially selected by our London House, and brought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.
Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Doz.	Per Bot.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	12	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	10	1.00
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	4	0.40
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	0.50
C. St. Julien	7	0.70
D. La Rose	11	1.10

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	12	1.10
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1874 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abolton-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	12	1.10
Glenlivet, Broomfield Whisky, Fine Old, Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	2.25	0.20

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Forward Island	10	0.80

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine	12	1.00
Chartreuse	12	1.00
Maraschino	12	1.00
Hardy's Cherry Cord	12	1.00
Dr. Squire's Angostura	12	1.00

DEATH.

At 33, North Soochow Road, on the 7th instant, HENRY L. GORDON, a native of Belfast, Maine, U.S.A., aged 47 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1891.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CRUEL.—The poet wrote, "I send you my latest poem, fused in the crucible of thought." The editor wrote, "I beg to refuse it."

CEAR OF RUSSIA (just out of bed)—"What has become of my undershirt?" "Valet—Please, your Majesty, the blacksmith's putting fresh rivets in it."

BLINKS.—How's business, Jinks? "Jinks—Thank Heaven, at last I'm getting ahead! Blinks—Humph! I got one last night, but I see no reason to crow over it."

An emergency meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8 for 8.30 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding coast pennant C between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

THOUGH Australian horses have not shown well on the English turf, it must be remembered that in India, where both countries meet on level terms, the Valers are supreme. In California, too, they think the horse from the Southern Cross unapproachable.

A DESTITUTE Portuguese named Gregorio Gutierrez was sent over by the police from Hungnam yesterday, in an inebriated condition for admission to the Govt. Civil Hospital in which institution he died from the effects of neuritic poisoning shortly after his arrival.

The genius who directs the grave-digging operations that are now being conducted in our streets, having failed in his endeavours to make water flow up hill has caused the bowels of Peddar's Street to be once more opened up, to the intense delight of all who live, move or have their being in that locality.

As an instance of the growing popularity of the electric light it may be noted that Messrs. Chung Wo & Co. are having their extensive establishment fitted up with the light, as also Dr. Sien Ting the well-known dentist. These two Chinese owned premises are the first that have adopted the electric light.

As Sheridan was entering Court one day, carrying his books and briefs in a green bag, according to the custom of the time, some of his brother barristers, thinking to play a joke on him, urged some boys to ask him if he had no old clothes for sale in his green bag. "Oh, no!" instantly replied Sheridan, "they are all new suits."

BUCHANAN styles Labouchere "the Scapin of politics." Stevenson is "a hide-bound genius in prose." Archer, "a saturnine, severe young gent in a cheap literary suit." Andrew Lang, "a typical Cockney." Ibsen, "the dutman of a suburb." Zola, "the scavenger of a city." Buchanan, according to his own showing, is the literary vivisectionist of the day.

THERE was a three-year-old child who had heard her parents discuss hygiene until her infant mind was saturated with the subject. Then one day her old grandmother said, meaning to give Bessie, a piece of cake—"Bessie, what do you always have after your bath?" The child regarded her grandmother for a moment with inquiring eyes, and then boldly replied—"Reaction!"

MISS SAVORY.—Do you remember that bottle of splendid cough-medicine you made for me? It was so good that two doses cured my cold immediately. Dakin D. Spencer, (proudly rubbing his hands)—Perfectly, Madame perfectly, Miss Savory—I am so glad because I've brought around what I didn't use to see if you would give me a proportionate rebate.—(D. D. Spencer faints).

THE Secretary of the Pungjom Mining Company (Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin) informs us that he is in receipt of a telegram from Mr. J. Orange who is now at Singapore, that the result of the latest washing of the Gubau outcrop yielded 87 ounces of retorted gold, the value of which is about \$2,100 and that the gold will shortly be shipped to Hongkong. [This information would have been of additional value had the quantity of stuff from which the 87 ounces of gold were extracted, been given.]

It is seldom that such mysterious form of temporary madness known among the Malays as "running amok" ever exerts its dire influences on the less serious Colonial, but yesterday a "boy" in the service of a well-known Hongkong mess suddenly became possessed of the "spirit" and started out on an expedition with fire in his eye and a big knife in his business hand. General consternation took hold of the establishment and for an hour or so the spirit ruled the house. The possessed one was eventually captured and calmed without having fulfilled a title of the devil's commission.

THERE is a story of Barnum's grief at seeing money turned away from one of his shows. "Here," cried Barnum, suddenly, to a scene-painter—"take a piece of canvas four feet square and paint on it in large letters, 'This way to the Egress.'" This was called over the door leading to the back-stairs. "Sure that's an animal we haven't seen!" cried the visitors—it was St. Patrick's Day—and as soon as they caught sight of the new canvas, down they poured in a stream, only to find that they had got outside the museum at the back to make way for those waiting to get in at the front.

We learn from the Native papers that there has been a serious landslide on the southern bank of the Yangtze opposite Shanghai. The people of the district had retired to bed early, the weather being cool, when suddenly they were roused by a loud rumbling noise, as if the water were flowing quickly under the houses. All who could get away rapidly enough made off inland as fast as they could, but after going some distance they were stopped by hearing a terrific roaring noise, and on looking back they saw a tract of ground about half a li in length and some 30 or 40 feet wide, falling into the river. There were about 20 Chinese houses, several bean-cake shops, oil stores and other shops on the ground, all of which disappeared immediately. The wood stored in a native timber yard, which was also carried away, was seen floating in the river next day. Up to the present, no lives have been reported lost.

A WOMAN in Victoria has just presented her husband with triplets. She had previously had twins, and prior to that, one in all, six within two years. Not bad business this, at all.

"PA, who was Shyllock?" Pater loquiter—"Great goodness, boy! You attend church and Sunday school every week, and don't know who Shyllock was? Go and read your Bible, sir."

On the steamer *Hallouge*—Miss Moyenne—I hate these coasting ships. I suppose, Captain, my cabin is full of roaches. "Capt. Roach—(startled but unshaken) my dear Madam, I can promise you there will be none this trip."

On a Scotch gentleman sitting in a tramway car, a young lady enters and makes a rush for the topmost seat. The car starts rather suddenly; the young lady lands on the old gentleman's knee, blushing and exclaiming—"Oh! I beg your pardon." Old G.—"Dinna mention it, lassie; I'd rather have ye sitting on my knee than standing on ceremony."

At a dinner given yesterday to one of the P. & O. passengers who is on his way to the land of the Mikado and who is a prince of good fellows, the most notable *bon mot* was the following impromptu—

Dragon who guardest morals in Japan, Scare from thy shores this fascinating rip; His tales and cocktails, jokes and wild fancies, Pack them all eastward in your fastest ship.

ACCORDING to the *Huaso*, gold mines have been discovered in the Chongchong district of Kwangtung. Adventurers flocked to them in great numbers and did much damage to the precious metals and fields in hopes of finding gold. The villagers petitioned the magistrate to prohibit mining in the locality on these grounds. The magistrate consented and the usual quiet was restored.

In reference to a paragraph that we published last night about the closing of the gambling halls at Kowloon it appears that it was solely due to the temporary absence of Sun Hon, the City Mandarin, that the gambling spoken of was tolerated. Business necessitated the presence of Mr. Sun Hon in Hongkong and his back was no sooner turned than the houses were thrown open and the old game was renewed with additional vigor. So runs the story anyhow.

VISITOR.—Your little boy doesn't seem to be very cheerful. Isn't he well? "Brother—Yes, he's well enough, but he is feeling rather blue this morning." Visitor—"Bless me! You don't mean to tell me that child knows anything about the market?" Brother—"Well, perhaps not, generally speaking, but you see the particular leather that dropped this morning was his mother's slipper."

ANOTHER extensive gambling raid was made by Inspector Gould last night on an establishment in which about 30 men were engaged at faro. Only eight, however, were captured—the balance making their escape good by scaling the roof. The eight prisoners faced the music at the Magistrate's this morning and seven were fined \$10 each while the eighth, the accountant, was fined \$50. Amongst them was a youth who had the misfortune to be under the age of 16; he now sits over the wails woe by eight visitations of the regulation bamboo.

THE inevitable scored another point yesterday when the eyes of the Maribou Furniture Co., Ltd., were sealed in death. We say the inevitable, as it is a fact that any such concern doing business in the East and which does not advertise in the *Telegraph* must promptly meet with dissolution. Mr. St. John Hancock was in close attendance at the death scene and has we learn, been appointed as official comforter to the bereaved who had relations with the deceased concern; or in other words has been ordained as liquidator. The season of mourning has not yet been determined upon, but we presume it will be of a somewhat extended nature.

A COMMISSION was called at the Central this morning to "sit" upon the "stand" which has been the silent witness of so much false swearing, oath taking and breaking at the Magistrate for the past forty years. During the course of its lengthy service the "box" has been several times altered and subjected to hospital treatment, has had many sets of new legs and undergone other repairs. A strongly worded recommendation was drawn up for presentation to the proper authorities that it, like all other faithful Civil servants, should be made the recipient of a handsome pension. The rich crimson cloth (that was) and which formed its covering was ordered to be distributed amongst the court mendicants for clothing against the approach of winter.

ABOUT the latest report from Mr. John L. Sullivan who is now playing in Australia, it is that he is going to fight Slavin for the title of champion of the world. Sullivan is a man of great energy and it is one of the saddest features of the Sullivan's later years that he has always been going to do something tremendous as soon as he got back from some place a long distance off. Therefore, in order to bring the big pugilist to the scratch, the writer of this paragraph will whack him himself at the earliest possible moment after he gets back from the source of the Nile and if Sullivan declines to meet him when he returns from that river—he will bang him informally in the public thoroughfare. He is a big man before he goes away because he can't get on his feet, but he would soon do it as well as any, only he is too busy packing his carpet-bag.

In the suburbs of the Yuyao district of the Shanghai prefecture in Chingling four men were recently detected by the villagers in the act of robbing graves and stealing bones from dead bodies for the purpose of concocting medicine. The ghouls, says a Native paper, resisted arrest very stoutly, and in an encounter which followed two of them were killed on the spot and the other two were captured alive. A committee of villagers took the prisoners to the magistrate, at the same time requesting him to hold an inquest over the bodies of the dead ones. The magistrate being a new incumbent of the post, a once held an inquiry, and decided that it was illegal for the villagers to take the law into their own hands and kill the prisoners, as from the villagers' superiority in numbers the robbers might have been easily taken, even when they offered resistance; and two of the committee were accordingly remanded for further examination. The rage of the natives knew no bounds, and an indignation meeting was held. When the unsuspecting magistrate proceeded to hold the inquest the villagers forcibly seized him and demanded the release of their representatives. The magistrate, remembering that on some occasions his presence was better than law, consented, and the liberation of the magistrate took place at the same time as that of the two committed men. The case was reported to the high authorities, who ordered the former magistrate to go and assist the new magistrate in settling this awkward affair.

CAPT. BRASS of the steamship *Glenarthy* charged Henry Stanton aged 60 an unemployed seaman, board Capt. Hastings with seducing himself on board of his ship at Singapore, and obtaining a surreptitious passage to Hongkong. The prisoner pleaded guilty and said he was discharged from an American ship at Singapore; he was sentenced to a fine of \$5 or 14 days without hard labor.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes that according to reports, there has been a considerable amount of kidnapping of children here during the entire season. A number of children have been rescued and returned to their friends from time to time. Few apprehensions have been made for the fellows take to their heels as soon as there is the least indication of a possible discovery. It is on the decrease now that the mias have come. Probably the number of poor people about facilitated the operations of these rascals. And probably there is not that vigilance on the part of the authorities that there should be, or there would be more punishments for this crime, and consequently less crime.

It is always pleasant to discover genius. By accident the *Hongkong Telegraph* found out today that one of our leading officials was gifted with considerable poetic talent, but against Scripture, "hid his light beneath a bushel." He has kindly permitted us to publish the following metrical translations—

(From Sidi Galistan.)
Blest he in his waking, whose eyes from such grace
New brightness may borrow.
Slake thirst in the wispur, ere midnight be past
Thou wastest to sorrow;
Slake desire in the cupbearer's arms till the doom
Thou'lt heed not the morrow.
(From the Piedmontese.)

To good St. Michael, who with hideous rout
Cast Satan down, our folk hold holy revel.
But were St. Satan to cast Michael out
With equal zeal to-day we'd feast the devil.

THERE are many curious facts in Dr. Parsons's recent Report on Influenza, but perhaps the oddest is the account he gives of the "strangers' cold" to which the people of St. Kilda are liable. So isolated is this small community in the broad waters of the North Atlantic that long periods sometimes go by without a single boat arriving from other parts of the world. After an interval, when a vessel does come the people suffer from a general complaint accompanied with a cold. The connection between the arrival and the outbreak is so well recognized that the islanders often call the illness a "boat cough." Similar facts have been observed in other oceanic islands which lie out of the beaten tracks of commerce. For instance, in the Isle of Wharkeau, 480 miles east of New Zealand, a similar epidemic attacks both Maoris and Europeans on the arrival of a ship. So regular is the occurrence of this phenomenon, that on the appearance of a vessel, the people are said to "catch the cold." It is curious to note that the cold is called, in some islands, "the cold of the sea," and in others "the cold of the ship." It seems a pity that people who dwell in populous lands carry about with them the seeds of disease in the shape of organisms to which they are liable, but when these same organisms are carried into the pure atmosphere of some distant island they run riot among a people unaccustomed to their presence.

PUNJOM.

The following report has been forwarded to the directors of the Pungjom Mining Company by Mr. J. Orange, who lately visited the Company's properties—

Pungjom, July 27th 1891.
To the Directors, P. & S. D. S. Mining Company (Limited), Hongkong.
Gentlemen,—I think it advisable to address you briefly at the present time rather than to wait my return to Hongkong.

YOU first interest will be naturally as to this field, and I must admit that, as I was, by the full details sent by Mr. Harde and the reports of Mr. Blamey, I did not realize, all I saw washings, the great richness of portions of the deposit.

The extent at present known is fully 100 feet long by 80 feet broad with an unknown depth. A cutting had been conveniently made to the side of the deposit and the overburden not being excessive (about 15 feet average thickness), and the auriferous ground, especially the known rich pocket, somewhat exposed, I had no hesitation in instructing Mr. Harde to throw the deposit to the level of the cutting. Though this is but a small portion it will probably give 3 months work and will give time to enable us to decide on the future working. Gold washing is to be commenced to-day, and I expect to-morrow I will send a full day's washing myself. It is impossible to say what this working will realize, the value of the ground varies so much; though all is good, some places are extraordinarily rich and in any case, I think the results will be of a satisfactory nature.

It must be clearly borne in mind that the yield of the washing will vary very considerably from time to time according to the richness of the particular portions being worked.

The process of washing by hand will be slow and also must be very carefully watched, I have therefore authorized Mr. Harde to secure if possible the services of a white miner to assist Mr. Blamey, who has to keep the other exploratory work going on.

Considering that only 5 months have elapsed from the time of Mr. Blamey's arrival in the country, a very large amount of work has been done, as, besides the large cutting and tunnels and shafts at the site of the auriferous deposit, several drives and cross cuts have been North and South, jungle cleared and roads made besides exploratory work at Gungau, Priam, Moolmit and Sungu Kusa, and the Company has every reason to congratulate itself in the possession in their service of so experienced and able a man as Mr. Blamey.

The question, will have to be seriously considered of the future working of this field; preliminary prospecting has practically been completed and if active working is to be done, some amount of machinery will be needed. A small subsidiary company would be perhaps the most advisable manner of carrying on the working of this most promising spot. On this subject I will have to address you further when I return to Hongkong. Other places now being prospected though extremely promising are quite thrown in the shade by Gubau and therefore need not be described now.

JALIS MINIE.

I have inspected the workings and have received every attention and information from Mr. Becker who, very kindly, met me at Kwalls Lumpur. The Plans and Reports sent to Hongkong of the operations of the London Company at Jalil will show the large amount of work recently done and of the mass of ore now in sight and ready to be treated, and great credit is due to Mr. Becker, who is devoting a

large amount of time and thought to this particular mine. But while the mine is in good order, the milling is extremely unsatisfactory owing to the lack of saving appliances. There are no concentrators nor grinding pans and assays of recent millings show that more than half of the gold in the stone is left in the tailings. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. Mr. Becker has written to the London Board asking for at least 1 Free Vanner and 1 Berdan Pan to prove what can be done with the concentrates, about 6 of each machine would be required for the present battery.

My opinion is that no more stone should be milled with the present battery beyond the necessary trials for different portions of red metal with the mill. Mr. Becker is well aware that the future milling with the present machinery will be wasteful, but he argues that nothing but a regular and steady milling will help the London Board to raise further capital trusting to a series of careful assays to show them the true value of the stone.

I fear that, in regular milling, people may be inclined to ignore assays of tailings and to look to yield of gold only, which will be but small as compared to the real value of the stone, and consequently there will be disappointment. The decision rests with Mr. Becker, and I trust he may meet with success.

The tailings are being saved and will form a valuable asset when they can be treated which can only be done at a much greater expense than simultaneously with crushing.

It is difficult to think that with a known body of ore in sight of so large a quantity as 10,000 Tons proved by milling and assays to be about 1 ounce to the ton, that the small amount of capital necessary to complete the mill should not be forthcoming and I think that a strong representation from our board to London setting this forth clearly might do good. If I had been in a stronger financial position I would undoubtedly have stopped the crushing of ore in the mill, and would have recommended the furnishing of the Concentrators on terms to be agreed upon, but though so deeply interested in the welfare of Jalil, this is beyond our means. The money being sent out from London is doing good work, and 1000 per month, though but little in so large a mine, will do a great deal of exploratory work. I have strongly recommended Mr. Becker to discontinue driving and to do more sinking on the known deposit or ore and I think he will do so.

The mine is in the most favorable condition to justify the expenditure of a small amount of capital which would immediately bring forth good returns, and I only regret that the Farnt Company has not the funds to allow the present unsatisfactory working and to resume active operations on a scale now warranted. At no former time of the company's existence have prospects both at Jalil and throughout the concession appeared so promising. The North Boundary of the property of the London Company cuts through the Jalil mine, and the work now being done is actually on our ground, this boundary question requires to be adjusted but I propose to leave discussion on this point till I return, in the meantime allowing Mr. Becker to continue work as at present, it is proving the mine and consequently is of benefit to us.

I will be leaving on the 31st instant and will be due in Singapore on the 8th August. This letter will have greater weight, when I mention that the points therein have been fully discussed with Mr. Harde, the Company's Resident Manager and that he agrees with what is written. And in conclusion I would like to express the highest appreciation of the services continued to be rendered by Mr. Harde, in whose hands, all the interests of the company, are perfectly secure and well cared for.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) JAMES ORANGE,
Chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I am a missionary and glory in my profession. I am but one of a phalanx of two hundred who have given up home, ambition, preferment, social pleasures, dear associations, Kith and Kin to spread the light in the darkness and to bring salvation to the 400,000,000 Chinese, who unless they are regenerated will be lost to all eternity.

We are opposed in our labors by the active antagonism of the idolaters, and much more by wicked and godless Europeans calling themselves Christians but leading lives which are an endless delight to every child of Hell.

I believe in preserving a dignified silence under all ordinary provocation. But in the past few weeks, a number of newspapers, especially those in the North have been circulating their love of sin by opening, as uncalled-for, unjust, mendacious and malicious war as it has ever fallen to the lot of Christian ladies and gentlemen, volunteers in the Lord's army, to be compelled to endure.

As the *Telegraph* has not joined in the mad attack of blasphemous infidels and moral lepers upon the truest and noblest souls that Christendom has ever despatched into the land of spiritual darkness, I write these lines, hoping that you will give them space, so as to show the public at large that the missionaries are not to be insulted with impunity and that the attack of the sin of the European colony in China has been taken up into the nostrils of every decent, god-fearing man, whose eyes and ears are open to what goes on around him and especially to the flagitious and infamous lives of those who belong to our own race and civilization.

In the first place, these mendacious miscreants accuse us of having a good time in China, of playing tennis, dominoes, chess, backgammon, tennis and other innocent games, of living well, eating, drinking and dressing like themselves, of taking a vacation in the sunny months and of resorting to beautiful mountain and lovely sea-shores wherein to spend our leisure, thereby deceiving and defrauding our societies at home. We do indulge in the harmless and healthful pleasures named and we have the right so to do. A missionary is a human being with human wants. Good clothes, a fine house, good cooking, pleasant reading and wholesome recreation are as necessary to him as to anyone else. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and he to his salary and his concomitants. A man can not work all the time. At the furthest: In this hot climate if he toils 4 hours per diem he is doing very well and becomes entitled to the other 20 for rest and restful amusement. Nor is there fraud or deceit about the matter. Our societies are cognizant of all the facts I have mentioned and sustain us in every regard. We do not come to China as Martyrs or the leaders of a folio hope, but as workers in the vineyard and to work well and successfully demands all that has been said above.

In the second place, we are not successful as we wish to be and as we would be if we were supported here by the people of our own race. The curse of the foreign mission in China is the foreigner. Of every ten converts we make from idolatry to Protestantism, nine are dragged back to their old pagan wallow or to the deeper depths of atheism, materialism and sensualism. Our hands are tied and our voices stifled by the children of Belial of our own race. Nearly every European here is wicked as a Chinese

man, especially as he has the Light while the latter has not. Nearly every single European and American has his conscience mislead, or female slave the same as the bestial mandarin. Nearly every European drinks to excess and lacerates the Chinese to the same vice,—a hideous vice I am glad to say that is almost unknown to the poor heathen. Nearly every European is cruel, callous and brutal to his Chinese inferiors and shows more clearly than words can ever do, that his Christianity is a sham and a fraud. Nearly every European is a hypocrite and goes to church not from the bed of sin and damnation. And worst of all nearly every European sneers at us missionaries and makes us laughing-stocks for their own base minds and for their heathen friends, companions, employers and household servants. I know of so-called gentlemen, who are really blasphemous blackguards who habitually refer to our holy calling as "Jesus-pigeon" and to the hideous mockery of Buddhism as "Joss-pigeon," as if the two were the same. They take their monthlies women into their homes, but never invite us, our wives and our daughters to their parlors nor show us the scantiest courtesy. Last week in a Shanghai paper they capped the climax by insinuating that when our noble inland apostles, male and female when travelling in the North, were compelled to sleep together in wagons or beds, they were doing what they ought not to do. A mind that could frame such a thought is gangrened and rotten to the core. It makes my blood boil to see how we suffer and endure at the hands of our fellow-countrymen. O, that the good people at home could know that the worst heathen, the wickedest idolaters, the nastiest sensualists, the vilest scoffers and the most sinful wretches in the East were not the poor benighted Chinese, but their own countrymen. But let me warn them now and here that retribution will come in this life and in the next and that for them is the hottest place in hell and a hapless and hopeless old age on earth.

Yours, etc.,
C. D.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1891.

JOURNALISM IN THE FAR EAST.

(Fales-Bedloe in the *Philadelphia Times*.)

That the Mongolian is not so impenetrable to European and American ideas as is commonly believed is shown by the comparative success of the newspapers issued by the missionaries and by foreigners and of those of native publication. There is not a journal of any sort but has a goodly number of Celestials among its readers, subscribers and above all its advertisers. It is no uncommon thing for them to contribute articles, well thought and, if the difficulties of the situation be taken into consideration, very well written.

financed and improved with great regularity and despatch. His latest incarceration well illustrates the difference between American and English law in regard to defamatory articles. He was indicted for publishing a statement which contained a series of accusations against a well-known resident. On the trial he proved every allegation but one and on this failed because the chief witness had either vanished or been spirited away. He attempted to prove the last charge by secondary evidence; to obtain a commission; to withdraw a juror and to obtain an adjournment, but each request was denied. Under the judge's ruling, according to English law, he was found guilty upon the whole indictment, and sentenced to jail for six months. The punishment did not break up his paper as his enemies had hoped and predicted, but increased both the subscription and advertising lists. His managing editor, William P. MacLean is the Col. Cockrell of the East. Capable, cultured and fearless, he can write with equal ease in verse or prose.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* is a handsome sheet, well written, printed and edited. It is exceedingly conservative in tone and represents the old mercantile houses very much as the weekly *N. Y. Tribune* did the farmers in antebellum days. It follows the English practice and prints long letters, poetical editorials and literary clippings to the crowding out of news matter. The manager is D. Warren Smith, a good business man and capital publisher. The editor is George C. Cox, an able and well informed writer; the sub-editor J. L. Cox is a good all round reporter.

The *China Mail* is the third of the Hongkong English dailies and is a well established and managed afternoon sheet. It is not as well printed as it should be, the ink, overlying, underlaying and registering being at times very below par. It classes in style and work with the *Daily Press* rather than the *Telegraph*. Its editor George Murray Bain is a well educated English gentleman and the sub-editor Wm. Robertson a very competent man. Their work to an American seems lacking in vitality and what dear dead Doctor Wood called "local color."

Besides these dailies there are the overland *China Mail*, and the *Government Gazette* weekly, the *China Overland Trade Review*, a fortnightly and the *China Review*, a bi-monthly. The celebrities have no less than five daily organs. The oldest and best is the *Chung-Ngai Sun-Po* or *International News*; the *Wai-Tai-Yat-Po* or *Chinese Mail*; the *Tsun-wai-yat-po* or *The Daily Circular*; the *Yut-Po* or *Daily News* and the *Wai-Sun-Yat-Po* or *The Universal Daily News*. All are intelligent and interesting. They contain the news, trade-reports, items of interest (to Chinese) and a few advertisements.

Amoy, though a rich industrial city has no energy except for trade and is as dead intellectually as a mummy. Its leading paper is the *Gazette*, commonly called the "Amoy Astonisher." It receives the subcommittee from the fact that several times a year it astonishes the community by publishing a paragraph of ruling matter. The rest of the twelve months it publishes advertisements, customs reports, weather-bureau statistics, steamer-lists and mail announcements. The *Tsin-tai* edited by Wm. J. Allan is a bright and readable paper but hovers on the verge of bankruptcy and litigation.

Foochow reads the *Daily Echo*, a modest and neat little paper edited by D. Rozario. The name is appropriate. Shanghai, which is the only commercial rival of Hongkong has two excellent dailies. The *North China Daily News* is a substantial mercantile journal, careful, accurate and up to date. Its owners, Pickwood & Co. have built up a large subscription and advertising list and derive a handsome income from their paper. The editor is R. W. Little, an experienced journalist of great general ability. The staff consists of three or four reporters all of whom do creditable work.

The *Shanghai Mercury* is a capital evening newspaper, run very much on the lines of the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* in its palmiest days. J. D. Clark, the proprietor is a live man who knows journalism and does his best to make his paper a success. His staff is all capable and educated news-gatherers.

The two dailies of the newly founded editions under other names, the *Newspaper* and the *North China Herald* and the *Mercury*, the *Chinese Empire*. Both are well edited and very readable.

There is also a weekly called the *Temperance Union*, which is the organ of the Missionaries and the Prohibitionists. As might be supposed it never contains anything which would "bring the blush of modesty to the cheek of shame" and about as often any article above the level of dull mediocrity.

The Mongolians have two dailies, the *Shun-pao* and the *Hu-pao*, (both meaning the Shanghai News). These have an immense circulation and sell for 8 and 10 cash a piece (each being one-tenth of a cent).

The word "Shun" and "Hu" are synonyms of the name of Shanghai—the former is perhaps taken from the name of a Prince Chia Shun Kün, who ruled that region and was afterwards deified by the people on account of his many benevolent works. The word Shun means also to "report" or to make an official report. When it is coupled with the word "Pao" it expresses, the fact of an inferior official making a report to his superiors. Such reports are called "Shun Pao."

The word "Hu" or Fu-Foo is a proper literary or classical name of Shanghai and is understood by any Chinese when it is used even without any prefix, or affix, but the word "Shun" must be coupled with the word "Chiang" or "Kiang." "Chiang" or "Kiang" is "River" so "Shun Chiang" or "Kiang" is the classical name of Shanghai, and in literature, the "Kiang" is often dropped for the sake of brevity.

The circulation of the *Shun Pao* varies from 10,000 to 30,000 copies daily. This paper is the greatest organ of public opinion in China. It is read by the Emperor, the Empress and the high officials of the country. The *Hu Pao* has made strenuous efforts to compete with it and has been rewarded with some success. It issues about 9,000 copies daily.

Tientsin had a paper the *Chinese Times*, but has it no more. It died last month from inanition and non-support, but there is still a *Chinese Times* in the Chinese language living—a paper about a year old—with a very limited circulation.

At Peking is the *King Pao* or the Peking Gazette a daily issue. It is an official organ and prints nothing but the Imperial Decrees and official rescripts. It circulates all over China and is found in all official Yamen, schools and colleges and among people of high education and wealth. Besides Decrees and Rescripts, it contains the decisions of all important civil or criminal cases and the memorials of censors and high officials.

A noteworthy fact is that the United States supplies nearly all the type used in printing Chinese papers and books. Formerly wood was employed for the purpose exclusively, but the wood types were hand made and quite expensive. With great care they lasted a long time, but with hard work were out in a few months. Their carving gave profitable employment to thousands of artisans in every city of the Empire. Most of these type cutters were ruined by the introduction of the American metal type, which are now found in not only the coast cities but far up in the interior. In the last five years European type foundry have endeavored to gain a foothold in this market, but have made little headway.

of the bad feeling created here by the anti-chinese legislation of the United States to run down the American goods and exalt their own. Careful scrutiny shows that they have made considerable progress in their efforts.

Equally remarkable is the cost of a paper and of advertising. It is just the opposite of what prevails at home. A daily newspaper is sold here at any where from 20 to 30 cents a copy, ten times as much as in Christendom, while an advertiser pays just about one tenth of home prices.

It may be safely inferred that the people so common in Uncle Sam's great cities who buy 6, 8 and 10 papers a day are very rare in China.

"REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT" WHAT IT HAS DONE.

That wonderfully mediocre person, who crops up rather unexpectedly in one of the works of Herbert Spencer as "Albert the Respectable," once observed that "Representative Government was on its trial." This prolific and much-puffed German princelet, unlike Charles II. of obscure memory, "never did a wise thing," and said foolish things as the sand on the seashore for multitude. The above is to be taken as one of the latter, but the irony of the unexpected and the evolution of history have given the phrase a meaning, utterly different to that which its utterer intended, but most profoundly true.

The rule, and by rule, means the despotic rule, of the genuine British aristocrats dates from the expulsion of the Stuarts, and the collapse of the ridiculous "divine right of kings" theory in the so-called "Great Revolution" of 1688. The genuine British aristocrats were the colonial landowners—the men who still survive in the shape of the Dukes of Westminster and the Dukes of Devonshire. These men used the popular revolt against the secular and religious tyranny of Charles II. and James II., or the Puritan revival, for their own utterly selfish class interests. There were to be no more Cromwells and Commonwealths, thank you, with shopkeepers or yeomen or artisans rising to become admirals like Blake, or generals like Ireton, or Protectorate private secretaries like Milton. No! the country was to be run by the colonial landowners and for the colonial landowners, whose younger sons were to administer army, naval and civil service as the organized soldiers and police of their graces and their lordships. From 1688 to 1832—almost a century and a half—this despotic rule lasted.

The results were briefly these: A corruption of the legislature, which, under its supreme manipulator, Lord Walpole, reached a pitch unparalleled save in the rottenness days of Roman and Spanish aristocrat corruption, the day of Verres and the monsters of the Inquisition. Almost all the great private fortunes date from this period, and Smith, the contractor, whose descendant is the downy Lord Castlington to-day, may stand as a familiar type of the *not homines*, or brand-new nobles, who arose from the plunder of the people. So much for the interior administration. Externally we have to note the wars and their result in that monstrous so-called "National Debt," whose millions of interest drag annually at the throat of the contemporary British taxpayer. The National Debt, a device whereby the dominant class could wage war purely in its own interests, and lay the whole burden of the cost thereof on the nations, dates from the "great Revolution." Of these wars the one which was the most prodigious and shameless was the relentless war waged against the French Republic and its constituents, the Empire, the war which broke the French naval power at Trafalgar, and its military power at Waterloo, and introduced England and the continent to the iniquities of the Holy Alliance and the partition of Poland and Italy.

The French Republic was the protagonist of the Rights of Man. It preached "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." It is still customary for the English to speak of Napoleon as an ambitious tyrant, and Waterloo as the glory of a free people that overcame a people of slaves. This, now, in the impartial light of history, is a very different matter. The Code of Napoleon, which is still the law of France and which France has clung to passionately through Restorations and constitutional Monarchies and bastard Empires and bastard Republics—which the German Rhine provinces have clung to equally passionately, and which rules even to-day in German Alsace and Lorraine instead of the German law—this Code, which we hope to see Australia adopt almost in its entirety during our own lifetime, is the most stupendous legislative effort after equality the world has yet seen. It makes an equal division of land and wealth among a man's children compatriots. It struggles against, and makes huge estates all but an impossibility. Similarly the civil and military administration of Napoleon was an equally stupendous effort after liberty and fraternity, and (in the Emperor's splendid words) "La carrière ouverte aux talents"—tools for the hand that can use them. He took farmers and workmen, as Cromwell had done, and made them colonels or generals, magistrates or ministers, princes or kings. Is it any wonder that the aristocratic countries—England, Germany, Austria, Russia—England, Germany, Austria, Russia—where birth alone made possible rule, military, naval or civil, would not—could not resist till this man had conquered them or they him?

The vast bulk of the English "National" Debt, then, is the history of the frantic and at last successful effort of the British aristocrats to overcome Napoleon, and the ideas he incarnated, and strangle republican France into humility. This debt was not all merely expenditure on the army and the navy. It came also from the gigantic subsidies paid by England to its miserable allies the king of Prussia, of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. Well, at last they succeeded, Napoleon was sent to be crowned in St. Helena, and France trembled under a throne supported by foreign bayonets, and Europe was "at peace."

So much for the rule of the genuine British aristocrats. By 1815, however, the date of Waterloo, the brand-new aristocrats had added solidity to the body and force to the enervated souls of their disolute predecessors and partners. But more! The potent middle-class, the shopkeepers, had come upon the scene. Their power, though real, was wholly unrepresented in the legislature no less than in the services. Napoleon called England a nation of shopkeepers, because he saw that it was from the shopkeeper class that the floods of wealth which paid her soldiers and sailors and subsidized those of her allies proceeded. He did not see that the middle-class was then merely the tool of the aristocracy. And for long the middle-class did not see it. Then began its awakening, and with it the horn of the final agitation against "rotten boroughs." "Rotten boroughs" were boroughs returning the nominees of the great nobles. Originally they had been under the control of the Crown, that is, from their foundation under Edward VI. (1547), right up to the expulsion of the Stuarts, the fall of the power of the kings. The middle-class laid the numbers on their side, and they had plenty of money. The result of the combat could not, then, long be doubtful. In 1832, accordingly, after having used the Masses as their cat-paw in all the more dangerous parts of the work, the aristocrats gave way; the Reform Bill was passed, the

Masses swindled by a property qualification which deprived them of the power to vote, and the middle-class entered on its co-rule with the aristocracy. Thus the Houses of Lords and Commons, as we at present know them were formed, and when the late lamented Albert the Respectable made that foolish remark which we opened, he meant that this new arrangement was then "on its trial."

Over half-a-century has passed since this new arrangement was initiated, and its results are now patent to all. The trial has ended either this way or that, so far, either in failure or in success. Let us consider this, the rule of the middle-class, in the same simple, historical manner as we have considered the former rule, the rule of the aristocrats.

In 1815, then, followed that is called "The Great Peace." The Continental peoples, the peoples of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Austria, were resolutely held down and almost the whole energy of men was cast into the new forms of industry. Machinery made its appearance, and the creation of wealth received an impetus unparalleled in all history. More sheer wealth has been created in the last half century than in any other five, or even ten centuries. This is the distinctive feature of our age—through the theoretic and applied science, the discoveries of the great scientists, and the application of these discoveries by the great mechanicians. The result has been remarkable. In the old feudal days the colossal landowners supported vast armies of retainers who gave to them their services as soldiers in return for shelter, food, and general protection. Machinery, by enabling the rich to offer what appeared to be the means of independence to the masses, seemed to harmonize at once the modern demands for individual freedom and for the new impetus of the creation of wealth. Capital and Labour became the "two utterly distinct entities" of Adam Smith and the race of "political economists" which culminated in John Stuart Mill and his crowd of attendant satellites.

O potent and damnable fallacy! This is the distinction between Capital and Labour. Among the old feudal retainers the principle of competition was dormant. They had certain work to do and duties to perform, and in return they were the modern Masses! Competition being unrestricted, more and more did the wretched men sacrifice the worth of their work to the ever-increasing exigencies of existence resultant in improvements of machinery and the condensation of Labour. Capital scooped in the net total of the sacrifice, and the New Slavery was an established fact. Were the old feudal lords tyrants? Perhaps so, but at least they housed and fed their slaves, whereas the new capitalists washed their hands of everything but the payment of these "wages," which left these "Britons who never (never, never) were slaves" to toil and starve and rot to death as they pleased. And all the while the Press rang with the peans of the "uncompleted progress" of liberty and the same laws all, and (in fact) some and apothecosis of a "Christian civilisation!" "Representative Government!"

Thus that gigantic and terrible process, a process which even the new Staffords have blessed as meeting the ideal policy of "thorough," began—the process of the degradation of Labour! The very commercial slang terms, bore witness to it. People spoke no longer of workmen in the factories; they were only "hands." What, verily! Had you drilled the hearts and souls out of them so well as that? Yes, verily, and what is more, the heads also. For the masses were the numbers, and these millions of sheep who were the Republic and its constituents, a stupid stolidism, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and therefore the capitalists they backed up by their soldiers, sailors, and police would wish it there was (happily) no need for that. They had only to deal with a mob of mad dogs, and the "special constables" of 1848 are the notable predecessors of the great Exhibition of 1852, when one of their number, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the debauched scoundrel who had meantime "waded through blood to a throne," inaugurated in France, as our precious Queen and her mutton-headed Consort did in England, the new Holy Alliance of Birth and Capital against strangled and degraded Labour.

Labour's next efforts seemed at last in a better direction in the direction of organization and drill. These efforts we know by the name of Trades Unions. Trades Unions meant the first attempt at co-operation of the thousand oppressed small units against the one oppressing big unit. But how hopelessly restricted was its programme from the very start, and how doomed to ultimate failure! Trades Unions never faced the great initial iniquity of the plunder of Labour by competition wages. Trades Unions never held up the banner of Labour one and indivisible. All Trades Unions then tried to do was to keep up wages where they were, and to save the skillful and the thoughtful the old, worn-out kettle, and by letting a part of Labour, wage in itself but comparatively quite small, enjoy a mild competency, robbed Labour as a whole of its best men—formed an aristocratic class in its own ranks to trample on the mass below it—put off the day of a final reckoning for a whole generation, and made the victory of the middle-class utter and complete. It did more and worse! As the tide of democracy—and that is the tide of Labour—slowly rose, this better class took the bribe of an extended franchise to support the aristocrat and the middle-class in retaining the absolute rule of the *status quo*. They took the bribe from Disraeli the Reform Bill of 1867, they gave him his Imperialistic and Hugo Dictatorship of six years, from 1874 to 1880.

This is the history of "Representative Government." This is the history of the degradation of Labour! And what a success it has been, what a success for the robbers, great and small, whose ease and wealth has sprung from it! The tolling and starving millions—the London labourer and the country agricultural labourer reduced to the level of brute beasts—man, wife, and children to be supported on a wage which averages under 10s. a week—a great awarming mass of stupid and degraded humanity, these are the conditions on which is reared "the untidy edifice of British liberty," "the unexamined progress," "the justice and mercy of a Christian civilisation of Representative Government!" Representative of what? Take the roll of its legislators issued by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and run it through. Out of the 600 and odd men who make up the House of Commons, will you find 40 who have not been educated at the English public-school—at Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Marlborough, and the like? Will you find five genuine workmen? You will not! Gentlemen and rich shopkeepers, these and none but these! Lawyers, officers, and men of leisure of the aristocratic schools, and the tribe of capitalists and employers, these are 99 per cent. of this "Representative Government." But what Australian needs to be assured of this when he can see with his own eyes the class of men who have hitherto "represented" him? Squatters, lawyers, doctors, employers, commission-agents,

these are our Australian equivalents, and what are they but a lower-grade replica of their English fellows?

This is the history, the pitiful history, of the degradation of Labour in England and the rule of the middle-class and "Representative Government." It is the same in America; it was rapidly becoming the same in Australia. On its trial, O prolific, much puffed and mutton-headed German Princelet? Nay, on its trial no longer; apparent as the most hateful of all tyrannies the world has ever seen, the mill that has ground men slowly and surely to powder. The apathy of the sacrificed masses is passing. Labour arouses itself to make Democracy, the power of the People, felt and feared. Despite it is a rude but thorough educator. The hour of final reckoning comes closer. It comes closer in Europe. It comes closer in America. It comes closer in Australia. "So completely," says Henry George—Henry George, the man of "law and order" and "constitutional methods"—"so completely has representation passed out of the hands of the American people, that it can never be regained, perhaps, except by a revolution." *Sydney Bulletin*.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHEMULPO, July 1st.

There is not much news to report from here since I wrote last. We have had a great deal of rain lately, but as this is our rainy season that is nothing unusual, and besides it is very beneficial for the coming rice crop and the farmers very naturally rejoice at the downpour on that account. One day last week we had a rainfall of over three inches in fourteen hours. We will be losing a good many of our foreign residents soon. Mr. and Mrs. Steinbeck are leaving for home shortly, and I also hear that Mr. C. Wolfer, chief of the firm of Messrs. Meyer and Company, intends paying the old country a short visit at an early date. Mr. Steinbeck kept a fine hotel here for several years. It had a billiard-room and a bowling-alley and for a time paid very well, but as we have been visited here by so few men lately and as there is now a hotel here kept by a Japanese and another owned by a Chinaman, a foreigner in this port does not seem to have much chance in that line of business any longer. Mr. Steinbeck has pulled down his establishment and has built about a dozen houses in Japanese style on the site, which were all rented as soon as they were finished.

The Bishop's church close to the new dispensary, which by the way is just finished, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected to be ready for consecration in a few weeks. In fact building is going on here on all sides, and people who only know the port as it was some years ago would not recognize it now. Trade is very brisk. It is a pity the China Merchants neglect the place as they do. If they sent two steamers a month regularly instead of one at uncertain dates, they would find the arrangement much more to their profit. Shippers would then know when they could send their goods to Shanghai and the commerce of the port generally would be immeasurably improved. One step in the right direction is the substitution of the *Yehsin* for the *Kwangchi* on this line. The *Yehsin* is a much larger and better fitted vessel, but if both ships were on the line it would answer better still. We wonder here when some enterprising firm will put a powerful steamer of shallow draft on the river to run between this place and Mapho the nearest port on the river to Seoul. The *Lungchow* which is now on this line is too small and antiquated for the service. —*Mercury*.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, July 31st.

Mr. W. N. Pethick has now been officially appointed as sub-director of the China Railway Company, by a despatch from Peking. I am informed that His Excellency the Viceroy has intimated to Baron von Seckendorff that he has decided that Dr. Irwin is to continue to hold the office of Fleet Doctor to the Northern Squadron, and to be medical adviser to His Excellency's Yamen, and that he will not require the aid of a medical man from Germany. So ends this intrigue.

I regret to say that after all we are to lose Mr. Tong King-sing, whose health is not improving. He leaves for Japan by the first steamer, but the doctors doubt if that will restore him. The dredging operations by the two dredgers got out by the French Syndicate and put together last year at Taku, does not seem to have given satisfaction. One was to have experimented yesterday at Pei Tang-Kao, in the presence of the two deputies, Messrs. Yang and Sun. They have not yet returned so I cannot tell you anything about the working of the dredger, but will do so later on. The dredger may work better in the river than in an open roadstead, such as Port Arthur and on the bar of the Yellow River. —*Mercury*.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is the most valuable remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs, and Bronchitis that has ever been produced. It is very palatable; it is very fat-feeding and strengthening. It will ease at once the most violent cough and will give both comfort and strength to the sufferer. It possesses the combined virtues of these popular remedies in their fullest form. Any Chemist can supply it—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co's Register.)

Today.	
Barometer—9 a.m.	30.0
Barometer—1 p.m.	29.9
Thermometer—9 a.m.	80
Thermometer—1 p.m.	81
Thermometer—4 p.m.	82
Thermometer—7 p.m.	81
Thermometer—9 p.m.	80
Thermometer—11 p.m.	79
Thermometer—12 m.	78
Thermometer—12 n.	77

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

15th August, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Wind.	Force.	Sea.	Temp.	Barom.	Humid.	Wind.	Force.	Sea.	Temp.	Barom.	Humid.
Whitby	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Tokyo	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Yokohama	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Kobe	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Osaka	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Manila	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Cebu	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Amoy	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Swatow	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Shanghai	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Hangchow	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Beiping	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Tientsin	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Peking	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Chungking	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Yenchow	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Harbin	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Manchuria	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Amur	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Yalu	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Heilong	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Ussuri	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Amur	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Yalu	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Heilong	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Ussuri	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Amur	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Yalu	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Heilong	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Ussuri	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Amur	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Yalu	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Heilong	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Ussuri	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Amur	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Yalu	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Heilong	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Ussuri	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Amur	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Yalu	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Heilong	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Ussuri	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
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Yalu	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Heilong	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
Ussuri	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80
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Yalu	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80	W	1	1	59.5	30.0	80

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA,
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRIN-
DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH, AND
LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"PENINSULAR," Captain A. G. Loggin, with
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from
this for LONDON, VIA COLOMBO, SUZ-
CANAL AND MARSEILLES, on THURSDAY,
the 20th August, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for
Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th August, 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

China Saturday 22nd Aug.
City of Peking Tuesday 12th Sept.
City of Rio de Janeiro Thursday 8th Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 22nd Aug.,
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Townsend,
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.
To Liverpool and London \$225.00
To Paris and Bremen 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-
lowing rates:—

4 months \$337.50
12 months \$393.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to those who sail from China and
Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of China, Tuesday... 1st Sept.
Empress of India, Tuesday... 1st Sept.

THE R. M. S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA,"
sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept.,
with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VAN-
COUVER, via SHANGHAI, KOBE, Inland
Sea, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Prepaid return.

4 12 mos. mos.

Vancouver, Victoria, Esqui-
maux, New Westminster,
B.C., Port Townsend, Seattle,
Tacoma, Wash.
Portland, Ore., San Francisco
Bain's Bay, Alaska
Winnipeg, Man.
To Minneapolis, St. Paul,
Duluth, Minn.
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City,
St. Louis, Mo.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati,
Cleveland, Columbus, O.
Hamilton, London, Toronto,
Ont.
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon-
treal, Quebec, Que.
New York, Albany, Troy,
Rochester, N.Y.
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia,
Pittsburg, Pa.
Washington, D. C., Boston,
Mass., Portland, Me.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.
Liverpool and London, via L.
Havre, via Liverpool and Lon-
don.
Bremen.
Hamburg.

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail and
2nd class steamer and rail, also Storage Rates
and Rates to other places, quoted on application.
The Steamers call at Victoria to land and
embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return
ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarkation at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials.

Cargo.—Through Bills of Lading, issued to
Japan, Pacific Coast, Points, and to Canadian
and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer
to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific
Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with
address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day
previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILLI & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ-
CANAL, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREHET & HAMBURG,
PORTS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th day of August,
1891, at 3 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"PREUSSEN," Captain W. Reinkeisen, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, & CARGO,
will leave this Port as above, calling at GENOA,
Suez Canal, Port Said, and BATAVIA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till 5 P.M.
on the 18th, Cargo will be received on board
until 4 P.M. on the 18th, and Specie and Par-
cels until 5 P.M. on the 18th. (Parcels and
Specie not to be sent on Board, they must be left at
the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of
Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation,
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1891.

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgit Thursday 3rd Sept.
Oceania Saturday 26th Sept.
Gaelic Tuesday 20th October.

THE Steamship "BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama and Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the
3rd September, at 1 P.M. Connection being made
at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and
Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Townsend,
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.
To Liverpool and London \$225.00
To Paris and Bremen 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg 335.00
Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-
lowing rates:—

4 months \$337.50
12 months \$393.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to those who sail from China and
Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of China, Tuesday... 1st Sept.
Empress of India, Tuesday... 1st Sept.

THE R. M. S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA,"
sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept.,
with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VAN-
COUVER, via SHANGHAI, KOBE, Inland
Sea, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Prepaid return.

4 12 mos. mos.

Vancouver, Victoria, Esqui-
maux, New Westminster,
B.C., Port Townsend, Seattle,
Tacoma, Wash.
Portland, Ore., San Francisco
Bain's Bay, Alaska
Winnipeg, Man.
To Minneapolis, St. Paul,
Duluth, Minn.
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City,
St. Louis, Mo.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati,
Cleveland, Columbus, O.
Hamilton, London, Toronto,
Ont.
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon-
treal, Quebec, Que.
New York, Albany, Troy,
Rochester, N.Y.
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia,
Pittsburg, Pa.
Washington, D. C., Boston,
Mass., Portland, Me.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.
Liverpool and London, via L.
Havre, via Liverpool and Lon-
don.
Bremen.
Hamburg.

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail and
2nd class steamer and rail, also Storage Rates
and Rates to other places, quoted on application.
The Steamers call at Victoria to land and
embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return
ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarkation at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials.

Cargo.—Through Bills of Lading, issued to
Japan, Pacific Coast, Points, and to Canadian
and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer
to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific
Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with
address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day
previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILLI & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

Intimations.

ORIZA-PERFUMERY

L. LEBLANC, 41, place de la Madeleine, 41, PARIS
(Formerly 297, rue Saint-Monré)

LATEST PREPARATIONS

SOVEREIGN ORIZA SOAP
ORIZA RICE POWDER
ORIZA ESSENCE
ORIZA BAU de COLOGNE
ORIZA DROPS. Dandruff Water and Powder

Superior — ORIZA-OIL — For the Hair

ORIZA-CREAM and ORIZA-LACTE for the Complexion

SOLIDIFIED ORIZA-ESSENCE in the form of pencils or pastils, 12

ORIZALINE. A hairless instantaneous Dye, for the Hair and Beard, in all

Shades.

Sold by all the principal Chemists, Druggists and Perfumers in every part of the world.

Catalogue by you sent post free



Guyot's Tar Solution

Cures Colds, Coughs,
Pulmonary Consumption,
Whooping Cough,
Catarrh of the bladder,
etc. The Tar
Hygienic and pre-
servative drink in
hot climates in
cases of Epide-
mies, Fevers,
Cholera. It
destroys all
bad germs
in impure
water.

Used with
the great
test suc-
cess in the
seven lar-
gest parisian
Hospitals.

Doctors in all
countries have
to try Guyot's Tar,
to appreciate
the important services
it renders. This pre-
paration, I hope, soon to
be universally popular.

FR. LEBLANC,
Head Doctor of St. Louis Hospital.

See that the label on each bottle bears the
address: L. FRERES, 19, rue Jacob, PARIS.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Agents in Hongkong—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ltd.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Empress of China, Tuesday... 1st Sept.
Empress of India, Tuesday... 1st Sept.

THE R. M. S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA,"
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with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VAN-
COUVER, via SHANGHAI, KOBE, Inland
Sea, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Prepaid return.

4 12 mos. mos.

Vancouver, Victoria, Esqui-
maux, New Westminster,
B.C., Port Townsend, Seattle,
Tacoma, Wash.
Portland, Ore., San Francisco
Bain's Bay, Alaska
Winnipeg, Man.
To Minneapolis, St. Paul,
Duluth, Minn.
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City,
St. Louis, Mo.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati,
Cleveland, Columbus, O.
Hamilton, London, Toronto,
Ont.
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon-
treal, Quebec, Que.
New York, Albany, Troy,
Rochester, N.Y.
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia,
Pittsburg, Pa.
Washington, D. C., Boston,
Mass., Portland, Me.
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.
Liverpool and London, via L.
Havre, via Liverpool and Lon-
don.
Bremen.
Hamburg.

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail and
2nd class steamer and rail, also Storage Rates
and Rates to other places, quoted on application.
The Steamers call at Victoria to land and
embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return
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re-embarkation at Vancouver.

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Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
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Cargo.—Through Bills of Lading, issued to
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and United States Ports.

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to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific
Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with
address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day
previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARILLI & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

F. Blackhead & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
and PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVY CONTRACTORS, &
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 11, Praya Central,
(Opposite Padda's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS FOR

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION

FOR

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS.

HARTMAN'S GREY PAINT, specially man-
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EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.

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CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS,
CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-
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ALL KINDS OF COALS
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Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.

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BITTERS,

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QUARTS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1891.

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THE BEST BREAKFAST CLARET,
at
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A SOUND BREAKFAST CLARET,
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